

"60 Day," "Orloff," "Kherson," and "Alaska," mature from ten days to two weeks earlier than Banner, but seldom yield more than two-thirds as much. Most of them are of very good quality but all are short in the straw. Early oats may be used for late seeding or for far north regions, but there is no other reason for growing them where the later sorts will mature.

"Daubeney" is one of the most productive of the early varieties. It is white in colour, slightly taller than the average early oat and very low in percentage of hull.

BARLEY.

The Six Rowed Bearded Hulled Barley.—This type of barley is heavy in yield, medium early in maturing and fairly strong in the straw for barley. It is richer in protein than the two rowed sorts. In Europe and the United States it is not liked for malting purposes, but in Western Canada the maltsters favour it. The six rowed varieties are better suited to northern and eastern Saskatchewan than any of the others. The leading ones of this type are *Manchurian*, *O. A. C. No. 21*, *Mensury* and *Odesa*. The Dominion Cerealists recommends "*Albert*" as the best very early barley of this type. The Department of Field Husbandry has found "*Early Six*" to be an excellent variety where extreme earliness is desired.

The Two Rowed Bearded Hulled Barleys.—This type of barley is rather longer and generally weaker in the straw and from two to seven days later than the six rowed types. Most two rowed varieties are less productive in northern and eastern Saskatchewan than the six rowed. From experiments conducted in southern Alberta, Montana and western North Dakota, it would seem that in southern and western Saskatchewan two rowed barleys are likely to at least equal the six rowed type in yield. "*Hannchen*," a pedigreed variety introduced from Sweden, has outyielded all others, including the six rowed varieties. *Canadian Thorpe* and *Duck Bill* are good varieties of the erect two rowed type.

Miscellaneous Barley Types.—The *Beardless Barleys* are less productive but earlier than those mentioned above. They are seldom grown for grain, although in the older parts of the province where they are frequently used as a cleaning crop for wild oats they are occasionally threshed. They are popular in many parts of the province as early maturing annual hay crops. *Success*, a six rowed barley of the beardless hulled type, is much used for the above purpose. *White Hulless*, a variety of the beardless, hullless type is not dissimilar in growth characteristics to *Success*, and is also used largely for forage. *White Hulless*, as the name implies, loses its hull in threshing. Both *Success* and *White Hulless* are popular annual hay crops.

The Bearded Hulless or Bearded Naked Barleys are short in the straw and low in yield in the northern parts of the province, but they are very early. They have produced very favourable returns in Montana and western North Dakota, which leads us to expect them to do fairly well in western Saskatchewan. *Black Hulless* and *Purple Hulless*